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T

T \T\ *prefix See* tera-.

T1 or **T-1** \T-wən´\ *n.* A T-carrier that can handle 1.544 Mbps or 24 voice channels. Although originally designed by AT&T to carry voice calls, this high-bandwidth telephone line can also transmit text and images. T1 lines are commonly used by larger organizations for Internet connectivity. *See also* T-carrier. *Compare* fractional T1, T2, T3, T4.

T.120 standard \T`-wən-twen´tē stan`dərd\ *n.* A family of International Telecommunications Union (ITU) specifications for multipoint data communications services within computer applications, such as conferencing and multipoint file transfer.

T2 or **T-2** \T-to͞o´\ *n.* A T-carrier that can handle 6.312 Mbps (megabits per second) or 96 voice channels. *See also* T-carrier. *Compare* T1, T3, T4.

T3 or **T-3** \T-thrē´\ *n.* A T-carrier that can handle 44.736 Mbps (megabits per second) or 672 voice channels. *See also* T-carrier. *Compare* T1, T2, T4.

T4 or **T-4** \T-fōr´\ *n.* A T-carrier that can handle 274.176 Mbps or 4,032 voice channels. *See also* T-carrier. *Compare* T1, T2, T3.

tab character \tab´ kâr`ek-tər\ *n.* A character used to align lines and columns on screen and in print. Although a tab is visually indistinguishable from a series of blank spaces in most programs, the tab character and the space character are different to a computer. A tab is a single character and therefore can be added, deleted, or overtyped with a single keystroke. The ASCII coding scheme includes two codes for tab characters: a horizontal tab for spacing across the screen or page and a vertical tab for spacing down the screen or page. *See also* Tab key.

Tab key \tab´ kē\ *n.* A key, often labeled with both a left-pointing and a right-pointing arrow, that traditionally (as in word processing) is used to insert tab characters into a document. In other applications, such as menu-driven programs, the Tab key is often used to move the on-screen highlight from place to place. Many database and spreadsheet programs allow the user to press the Tab key to move around within a record or between cells. The word *tab* is short for "tabulator," which was the name given to this key on typewriters, where it was used in creating tables. *See also* tab character.

table \tā´bl\ *n.* **1.** In programming, a data structure usually consisting of a list of entries, each entry being identified by a unique key and containing a set of related values. A table is often implemented as an array of records, a linked list, or (in more primitive languages) several arrays of different data types, all using a common indexing scheme. *See also* array, list, record[1]. **2.** In relational databases, a data structure characterized by rows and columns, with data occupying or potentially occupying each cell formed by a row-column intersection. The table is the underlying structure of a relation. *See also* relational database. **3.** In word processing, desktop publishing, and in HTML documents, a block of text formatted in aligned rows and columns.

table lookup \tā´bl lo͝ok`up\ *n.* The process of using a known value to search for data in a previously constructed table of values—for example, using a purchase price to search a tax table for the appropriate sales tax. *See also* lookup.

tablet \tab´lət\ *n. See* graphics tablet.

tabulate \tab´yə-lāt`\ *vb.* **1.** To total a row or column of numbers. **2.** To arrange information in table form.

TACACS \T`A-C-A-C-S´\ *n.* Acronym for **T**erminal **A**ccess **C**ontroller **A**ccess **C**ontrol **S**ystem. A network access technique in which users log into a single centralized server that contains a database of authorized accounts. After the access server authenticates the user, it forwards the login information to the data server requested by the user. *See also* authentication, server (definition 2).